

## The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)  
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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended Saturday, May 29, 1897, was as follows:  
Sunday, May 23, 23,574  
Monday, May 24, 37,543  
Tuesday, May 25, 38,432  
Wednesday, May 26, 38,492  
Thursday, May 27, 38,244  
Friday, May 28, 38,286  
Saturday, May 29, 38,426  
Total, 253,197  
Daily average (Sunday, 23,574 excepted), 38,220

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

## The Earthquake.

Truth compels us to remark that the seismic disturbance which visited Washington on Monday was only a local matter in its first analysis, whatever may prove to be the natural consequences of the politico-economic upheaval.

It was at just about 2 o'clock of the afternoon that The Times office felt a slight undulatory vibration. There may have been earthquakes outside, but this was nothing more nor less than the shake that accompanied the congestive chill which seized upon the Administration when it saw the deep, damp hole into which it had been injected by Thomas Brackett Reed.

When the Republican powers that briefly he realized the poisonous malarial condition of combined organic and vegetable decomposition to which the unconstitutional disorganization of the suppressed House of Representatives had reduced the tariff and the appropriation bills, it was impossible to prevent an attack of acute painful and paroxysmal agony. All the whisky in the internal revenue bureau and all the quinine in the Army and Navy hospital stores would have been inadequate to stop the shake.

The visitation started from Mr. Reed at the Shoreham, went around by way of the White House to the State Department, lowered the temperature to below freezing at all the different Spanish legations, public and private, and finally settled in the condition of a killing frost over the enemies of human liberty from the Eastern States.

A careful inspection of the Administrative seismometer during the ensuing week or two will demonstrate quite distinctly what it was that shook the town. Experiences like these are hard to bear, but if Thomas Brackett Reed would undertake to get up a little non-autocratic, lessening seismic disturbance of his own and "shake the town" there would be no public nervousness or fear, but national thanksgiving.

## Antocracy and the Constitution.

The violation of the Constitution by Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine, an individual who, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, took an oath to support it, excites national attention and indignation. Hitherto he has been supported in his defiance of the supreme law of the land and the rules of the House by a cowed and cringing cohort of Republican misrepresentatives of the people. We shall see how long that support will last.

History is full of instances wherein usurpation has overreached itself, where the seeming possession of absolute, irresponsible power for the time being, has maddened the brain of the usurper, who speedily has wrought his own destruction and the demolition of iniquitous interests he has sought to subvert. History of this kind repeats itself in the case of Thomas Brackett Reed.

In refusing to effect the organization of the House of Representatives according to the Constitution and the mandatory laws of that body, he has raised the serious constitutional question, whether or not the Congress is in session at all; one of its co-ordinate Houses being disorganized and incapable of performing the functions imposed upon it by the Constitution of the United States. In openly defying the Constitution, by assuming of his own motion, in the absence of a quorum and without a vote, to adjourn the House for four days, under an autocratic rule previously passed without color of legality, he has increased the gravity of the situation for himself and for the principals whose agent he is.

If the constitutional question presented by Senator Morgan is forced to an issue, and we have no doubt that it will be, there are good legal reasons for believing that the Supreme Court will decide all legislation assumed to be enacted at this extra session to be null and void.

It may be that the Administration can control of "placate" enough votes in the Senate to prevent a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the present assemblage, and an adjournment sine die of the Upper House; but the case for the people will be spread upon the record in convenient and exclusive form for immediate action by the commercial and other legitimate interests of the country in defense of their rights against a ramous scheme of taxation illegally and unconstitutionally imposed upon them.

Admitting, only for the sake of argument, that such a tariff bill as the Senate may allow to pass, other things being equal, would produce the wave of national

prosperity that President McKinley, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Mark Hanna, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and like patriots must follow double or treble taxation conjoined with persistent and continual contraction of the currency, what kind of prosperity may be expected to result from such a measure, when its illegality is patent, and the victims of its policy are arrayed in a solid phalanx to resist its application?

Yet, under existing circumstances and conditions, that is exactly what is going to happen, if legislative action, now only avoidable in law, is not saved from becoming absolutely void by the immediate remedy of organizing the House of Representatives in a constitutional manner.

Neither Mr. Reed nor his equally guilty copartner, the Administration, need think that the only movement to be met is the one now coming to a head in the Senate. There are constitutional rights inherent in membership of the House itself, that cannot always be ignored with safety. It is the duty of a minority in that or any parliamentary body to bow to the will of a majority constitutionally and properly enforced; but when the supreme law has been openly and contemptuously set at naught, as in the case of Thomas Brackett Reed and the suppressed House of Representatives, that duty is changed to one of revolution and of violent opposition to the usurper. As matters stand today it would be competent, just, and dignified on the part of the opposition to join in a declaration, to be delivered on the floor of the House, that the body has been suppressed and deprived of its rights, privileges and functions; that it is not a constitutionally organized House, that, hence, the Congress is not legally in session. Having done that, to withdraw en masse, and appeal to the people.

We do not say that this will be done; but we warn the Administration and Thomas Brackett Reed that it is among the possibilities.

In times of great adversity, discontent, and widespread misery, it is a foolish and dangerous thing for the government of the day to set before the people the example of contempt for and violation of the Constitution and the Law.

## A Scabulous Cuban Policy.

In all save two respects the Cuban policy attributed to Mr. McKinley's Administration by its closest friends and apologists, is extremely and unsatisfactorily scabulous. The exceptions are in the alleged facts, that the President will prevent recognition of Cuban belligerency if he can, and refuse to do anything in a positive direction to stop Weyler's carnival of outrage, blood and butchery, "until after the passage of the tariff bill."

That once out of his way—and the Congress also—he hangs before the eyes of an anxious and expectant country, the rumored promise that he "will do something for Cuba." Now, he may be honest enough in his desire to see the horrors of a war on hospitals, women and children moderated, if that can be done without interfering with his fiscal policy or "our friendship for Spain," but he must admit that, beyond a few glittering generalities dispensed by way of the kitchen cabinet, the nation is without notice that he really means to do anything.

Indeed, we feel compelled to observe that there is a suspicious flavor about the "Cuban independence" movement, information regarding which has been inspired from the White House and the State Department. It is to be noticed that a burning desire to secure the blessing of future independence to the struggling patriots, developed coincidentally with the failure of Senators Hanna, Hale, Hoar and Hawley, speaking for the Administration, to prevent the adoption of the Morgan resolution by the United States Senate. Immediately it appeared that Mr. McKinley was ardently anxious to secure ultimate independence through a purchase arrangement, while he still was vehemently opposed to the recognition of belligerency, a minor matter that merely would give to the fighting Cubans the rights of civilized warfare and make Weyler afraid to butcher noble little Philadelphia Quaker women in Cuban hospitals. Therefore complete and glorious plan of salvation, by diplomatic and very leisurely negotiation with Spain, would not hamper Weyler in any of his characteristic practices of pacification; but, then, think of the ultimate result "after the passage of the tariff bill" and the dispersion of the Congress!

What does it all mean? Mr. McKinley cannot think that the country is blind to the fact that a genuine intention to recognize or to treat with the Cubans, with a view to the recognition of their independence, ought to be preceded by recognition of their belligerency. Then why does he oppose and obstruct that, if he would have us believe what is said for him? In the present aspect of affairs the President owes it to himself to act, and to act quickly, and as his duty to God and humanity dictate.

## New York Machine Amenities.

Anti-Platt newspapers in Gotham seem inclined to point to the "dignified manner" at the great and good Senator Thomas C. Platt. Before reading what they have to say, it is as well to state that they are quite unable to show anything in the character or conduct of the State Republican boss which is not entirely consistent with the ethics and the highest political ideals of his party.

One journal, the Evening Post, asserts that in his personal organ Senator Platt does the manner in which he enforces machine discipline and punishes legislative recalcitrance. The "organ" is quoted as declaring that Gov. Black has "allowed to die, or has vetoed certain bills in which Republican Senators were interested who voted against the confirmation of Louis F. Paya." Senator Platt's candidate for Insurance Commissioner, who it is needless to remark, was confirmed by a large majority. Among the rebellious Senators was a Mr. White, of Syracuse, all of whose bills have been either vetoed or allowed to die by Gov. Black.

Judged by Republican standards and methods, we fail to discern anything alarming or even unusual in the course attributed to the genial and intellectual Senator from New York. Such things are inseparable from the very essence of bossism. Without them bosses would be driven out of the business. The late Col. "Jim" Flak, Jr., who was something of a boss himself, once said: "Our grasp is cold and clammy; whoever opposes us is doomed!"

Whether in the New York machine, under the dismal arches of the suppressed House of Representatives, or beneath the Senatorial away of Hanna, the only thing left for a Republican to do is to obey the Boss with meek, unquestioning subservience, or get out of the party.

## Prosperity Apologies.

The New York Tribune complains, in union with the Times, of the same city, that "the croakers have made affairs seem worse than really the facts have warranted." This, in apology for the fact that ourous additional contraction of the currency, through the absorption and hoarding of gold by Russia, Japan and other powers, conjoined with the trust and monopoly policy of the new Administration, to tax the nation for the benefit of contributory campaign influences, amounts to a very poor excuse for existing conditions.

Let us grant, for instance, that what the Tribune says is true: "As if the people were foolish enough to believe that the bare election of a protective President, before any change of laws had been made, ought to produce all the results which a change of duties could cause." The Tribune, and all of its kind, are estopped from advancing the argument quoted. Before the election last November they used up columns of valuable, because highly suppressed, space in trying to impress upon the country the dictum that the election of Mr. McKinley immediately would restore "confidence"; and that all the country needed was "confidence!" There was money enough. Eastern banks and safe deposit vaults were loaded with it. The owners would have it to burn, if only they could acquire "confidence," and that would come with the election of William McKinley.

Well, William McKinley is President of the United States; the gold ring and the trusts and monopolies who owned or controlled the columns of the confidence predictors are in the saddle; but "confidence" has not come with them, nor have they, or the political party which they have constituted their agency for the oppression of the people, done anything to inspire it.

The suffering masses too well remember that they were promised prosperity under the McKinley tariff. Did they get it? They do not forget that they were guaranteed a golden era, if only the purchasing clause of the Sherman act were repealed. Did they realize it? Again they were assured that if they would place in power "the advance agent of prosperity," all things should be added into them through the boom which his selection would instantly start by reason of the "confidence" it would inspire.

The people have been fooled too often. The influences and interests that make their monthly millions out of contraction and monopoly, have preached the gospel of the rainbow chase too often, and of late, too diaphanously. The day is past when they can make the struggling, miserable sufferers of the land believe that horses can live and grow fat on the theoretical promise of future oats.

Let us have a little less of this smug contraction and monopoly hypocrisy. It will not go down with the people.

## Issues Searching a Party.

Primitive justice seems to be accomplished in the cases of journals like the New York Evening Post, which during the campaign of 1896, not only supported, but glorified and adored the "advance agent of prosperity." It is true that this particular Magazine organ did not worship the Republican candidate in his self-advantaged aspect as the advance agent of high tariff taxation of the people for the sole benefit of certain trusts and monopolies of a manufacturing character. It was as the assumed agent of another kind of oppression, advocated by foreign financial influences interested in the enslavement of the American people under the single gold standard, that journals like the Evening Post promoted the candidacy of Mr. McKinley in the only way they could effectively, which was by advising all wealthy patriots to subscribe the money necessary to the purchase of his election.

Now that they have bought it, paid for it, and enjoy the recollection of the investment, it is ungracious in them to find fault.

But they do find fault. The Evening Post regards the situation, that knowingly it helped to create, with disgust tempered by dismay. It finds the Administration making a fight to the death for a fiscal policy that it contemns, against the free silver gospel of the American people of which it stands in terror. Here is presented a pretty how-to-do for the McKinley Mugwumps: "This grotesque state of things may continue for some time; voters may be compelled to cast their ballots this fall, and even in next year's Congressional elections, for parties, both of which they distrust and despise; or make choice of evils, when what they ardently desire is to choose neither."

To such a pass has come the perfervid promotion of the Republican candidate, and of the policy he crammed down the throats of his friends, the contributory enemy, only a few short months ago! Did they think that in building an idol of Vishnu, by some miracle they would have one of Siva, when it was completed?

A peculiar case in law was recently developed before the board of health of New York City. The drama personae in the case were a grocer, some dogs, a man and his wife and a baby. The grocer was bothered with rats, and as everybody knows, these pests are among the most pestiferous things in the world, especially to one in the grocery business. It is unsafe to give them poison, because they will crawl into their holes to die of it, and it is a possible other to leave them there or get them out. An ordinary cat will run from them, and they are too wise to go into traps after them when there are large quantities of it to be obtained by a little gawing. So the grocer bought two terriers, to the great dismay of the rats. Then he bought a New-

foundland dog to take care of the terriers, and the three lived quite happily in the cellar, and the terriers killed rats, and all three sang and danced, and danced when they felt like it. Here comes in the interesting part of the story. Next door lived a man and his wife and a baby, and which is right, nobody seems to be able to find out, but whereas the man and his wife declare that the dogs disturbed the baby with their barking, the groceryman is of the opinion that the baby's crying was what woke the dogs up and made them have caucus meetings. As neither the baby nor the dogs can testify, there seems to be no way of finding out which woke first; but the board of health decided that the dogs would have to go. The groceryman is now wondering what he shall do about the rats.

Notwithstanding current and insistent efforts to destroy the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty by way of the tariff bill, we do not feel any alarm on the subject. The proposed amendment, introduced by Senator Davis on yesterday, providing that nothing in the act shall be held to repeal or impair the provisions of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, is about certain to be adopted; that is, in case the Administration really wants the Senate to pass the Aldrich-Alison measure.

In the House yesterday Mr. Henderson, one of the captured majority, exclaimed: "Why this bill in a tea-pot?" We can answer this question. The suppressed House of Representatives is a teapot not constitutionally constructed. Its spout is plugged. Its cover is soldered down, and upon the top of it squats the figure of a hoisted, automatic idealization of contempt for the Constitution, Law and Justice. That is the reason why the avowed word used by Mr. Henderson exists in its inside.

Thomas Brackett Reed does not seem inclined to learn the lesson which is being forced upon him. Yesterday he refused to allow Mr. Lewis of Washington to introduce the Record which shows that a question regarding the foreign policy of the House is a question of the highest privilege.

"Who are the Committee on Rules?" asked Mr. Simpson. "There he sits!" pointing to the Auditor.

## JONNIE JUNIORS AT NORFOLK.

They Entertain Pleasingly and Are in Turn Entertained.  
Norfolk, Va., June 1.—The Jonnie Juniors, of Washington, who rendered the comic opera "Mikado" here last night, under the direction of Prof. N. S. Johnson, scored a great hit. One of the largest audiences of the season greeted the Washington boys, and they are the recipient of many praises for their finished work.

Saturday night the Juniors gave a concert at Virginia Beach. The spacious ballroom of the Princess Anne was filled with the elite of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley societies. Mr. A. T. Earnest, the Poole-Bath of the company, sang superbly "The New Jerusalem." Mr. Fred. Supple sang a tender solo, entitled, "A Dream of Fairies." Prof. Johnson captivated the audience with his melodious baritone by singing "The Palm Branches." Decidedly the hit of the concert was the comic songs and recitations of Mr. John Conley, the comedian of the Juniors. He responded bravely to five encores.

The management of the Princess Anne gave the boys a grand Monday morning. Over fifty young ladies from Norfolk were present. The Juniors all speak in glowing terms of the courtesy accorded them by the hotel management.

## VANDERLIP SWORN IN.

Takes the Oath as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.  
Secretary Gage lost a very valuable private secretary yesterday, when Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Appointed Clerk Fitzpatrick administered the oath in the presence of Secretary Gage, Messrs. Howell and Spaulding, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and Scott Wise, Mr. Vanderlip's predecessor, and a number of warm personal friends.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"Aunt Kedah," said Bobbie, "is it wrong to think our own thoughts or say our own words or do what we want to on Sunday?"  
"That is what we are told."  
"And every day you go to Sunday in heaven." "Cause if it is, I ain't goin'."

"Hoot, mon!" exclaimed the author of the Scotch dialect story, and the over-wearied world accordingly booted.

"Here's a flat advertised with all 'modern trappings.' Guess we'll look at it." A month later:  
"Elizabeth, I know now what the modern trappings were. That red-headed boy of Smith's has plugged up our bath tub, and his brother killed our cat, and that kid on the floor above nearly shocked me down the stairs just now sliding on the banisters. The modern trappings are all right."

"Dear me, what is that terrible language upstairs?"  
"That is Mr. Hathorpe on theology." Language ceases, and thumps begin.  
"And what is that, may I ask?"  
"I think that's a theosophy on Mr. Hathorpe, the latter having the floor."

"Well," said Jimminy, "there is something distinguished about McKinley, anyway."  
"What?" grumbled the man who lost on the election.  
"He is a pass of Mark."

"Pa," said Bobbie, "what is an ultimatum?"  
"An ultimatum, my son," said Mr. Kittiwank, "is the last thing you are likely to see nowadays."

"I think," said the perplexed parent of three college boys, "that Solomon must have made that remark about training up a child so that he will not depart from your teachings before any of his children were born."  
"No, he didn't," said the Sage. "He was told to write it by eminent authorities on the training of children. Let us be the light and inspiration enough to originate such a flight of fancy."

A Mutual Admiration Society.  
(From the Omaha World-Herald.)  
The diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Olney and Minister de Lome seems to have been confined to a discussion of the relative greatness of the parties to the correspondence.

## CABINET AND THE TARIFF.

## Validity of the Acts of Congress Under Discussion.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was almost entirely given up to tariff and financial matters, with the exception of the time devoted to department affairs. It is unquestionable that the tariff is receiving a large amount of attention at the White House end of the Avenue recently.

Secretary Gage made a special call at the White House on Monday night after his return from Cincinnati, and had a long talk with the President. Representative Dingler yesterday, before the Cabinet meeting, also spent half an hour discussing with the President the attitude of the various sections of the House, and going over ways and means. Senators and Representatives talk about tariff every day more than about appointments, even, just at present.

One feature of the situation which was discussed with considerable seriousness, it is said, in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, is the determined contention of certain gentlemen among the Democrats that Congress is not constitutionally in session at present, and that the validity of any of its laws may be questioned. That this is likely, or at least possible to be a serious complication, Mr. McKinley seems to be realizing. Attorney General McKenna is giving the matter his attention at the present time, and may have something to communicate later.

President McKinley has accepted the invitation of Vice President Hobart to visit the Senate at the Vice President's dinner. This decision of Mr. McKinley was against his rigid rule not to accept outside invitations, but in the case of the occasion is in a manner a meeting between the two branches of the Government, and one of the highest importance as a function.

Senators Platt and Proctor called at the White House in the afternoon, and discussed with the President the two candidates, Mr. Deal, of Philadelphia, N. Y., and Mr. D. J. Vail, of Orwell, Vt. Mr. Vail wants to go to Three Rivers, Canada, and Mr. Deal chooses St. Johns.

Senator Spooner was also at the White House on some of his many consular job duties. Senator Thurston called with Major J. T. Wells, of Nebraska, and Mr. George C. Reed, of New Mexico, but formerly of Senator Thurston's State. Mr. Reed wishes to be surveyor general of New Mexico. Interest is also shown in the situation in the territory. Since the death of the former governor, two months ago, there being no lieutenant governor, the secretary of the Territory has been acting governor, and the Republicans are naturally more and more expectant every day. It is thought that something will be done very soon. The other positions are also much sought after.

## OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA.

## President McKinley and Party to Leave This Morning.

The White House will be closed to visitors today, and the President will have another rest from the officekeepers. He accompanied this by a trip to Philadelphia. At 6 o'clock this morning the President and Mr. McKinley, several members of the Cabinet and their families, a car full of Senators and Representatives, and most of the ministers from the South American republics, will start for Philadelphia to be present at the exercises in connection with the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and the Manufacturers' Association.

There is a fine special train over the Pennsylvania road. Mr. McKinley will have President Thomson's private car and there will be three others for the Cabinet people, the Members of Congress and the ministers. The party will be busy all day with the various functions of the associations, and will remain at Philadelphia tonight, returning early tomorrow morning.

Secretaries Bliss and Alger are not in the city. Secretary Gage has just returned from a trip. Mr. Long will go to Annapolis, and Mr. Sherman does not care to take the Philadelphia excursion. It is probable that not more than two or three members of the Cabinet will go along, but several of the Cabinet ladies will accompany the party.

## THE CUBAN FESTIVAL.

## Interesting Arrangements for the Patriotic Event.

The Cuban lawn party will be given this afternoon and evening, from 4 to 11 o'clock, at the beautiful grounds of Mrs. A. L. Barbour, at the head of Fourteenth street.

The fête will be given by the Woman's National Cuban League, and those most prominently interested feel assured of its great success. Refreshments will be sold at reasonable prices.

One of the features of the fête will be a tent with Indian curios and relics of Wounded Knee, in charge of Mrs. Gen. Colby, assisted by her adopted Indian daughter, Ziska Lavee, whom Gen. Colby picked up from the field of battle.

Another attractive feature will be the Island de Cuba cigar booth, which will be in charge of five attractive young ladies attired in the costumes of the native Cuban senoras.

## CUBA'S AMERICAN DEAD.

## Memorial Mass Meeting Arranged for Next Friday.

A memorial mass meeting will be held at the National Theater on Friday evening, in memory of the Americans butchered in Cuba by the Spaniards.

The call for the meeting is signed by President Gen. William Harry Browne, Vice President James L. Norris and Hon. Frank Hume, treasurer of the league. These gentlemen with others as a committee of arrangements will invite several speakers of national reputation, who will address the meeting.

## Mason and Hoar.

## (From the Chicago Tribune.)

When Senator Mason was through with Hoar he had taken his hide off and hung it on the fence. Senator Hoar has dwelt in the odor of Senatorial sanctity and enjoyed the privileges of Senatorial courtesy so long that he has become nose-blind and narrow in his ideas of statesmanship, and in this case is even deaf to the ordinary appeal of humanity. It was time some one punctured his thick crust, and Mason has done it, and done it well. Puncture some more of them, William. Let us be the light and inspiration enough to originate such a flight of fancy."

## The Still, Small Voice.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)  
Reports from New York indicate that a serious effort is being made to convince the Salvation Army that the Lord can hear even a whisper.

## IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

"In England," said Mr. William Gerson, of London, at the Arlington last night, "when one has a large number of letters or circulars to mail at one time, we need not be at the trouble of affixing a stamp on each of them, but may carry them to the postoffice, pay the postage due on the whole and paste them in. No postage stamps are affixed, but the office simply stamps them 'paid,' and they are forwarded. I think the usage would be a good one for our country, and that it would be a great convenience to business men, though I am informed that it could not be adopted without action by our Congress."

"The Polytechnic Institute in my home city," said Mr. Andrew B. Church, of Worcester, Mass., at the Elbert, "some time ago had a sorrowful experience of how great a matter a little fire kindled. The fire was kindled on a field used for athletic purposes by students of the institute, in honor of the sound money election. President Mendenhall forbade the students to make a bonfire. They said that as students they obeyed and refrained; but as private citizens, rejoicing in just grounds, they made a proper bonfire in a proper place at a suitable time, and that it did no harm. The president was unable to make this fine distinction between the conduct of students as students, and their behavior as free and independent citizens, and he thereupon suspended about twenty lads who had declined to sign a paper offered to all the students, saying that they had no hand in the fire, and would obey the rules of the institute thereafter. To invite 200 lads, some of whom had built a bonfire, to sign a paper saying that they had no hand in it, with the understanding that the students were to sign it, seems a very unreasonable and signant travesty on school, seems a remarkably easy and effectual way of getting rid of a lot of truthful scholars."

"When a man of note dies," said Mr. Bruce Fugate, of New York, at the Riggs House last evening, "it is curious how much of the information that is given in the obituary notices is absolutely new to most of the people to whom he was known. Napoleon Sarony, who died last November, was known practically to all New York. The photographs he took have circulated pretty much everywhere during the last thirty years, and his signature became almost as familiar as was that of the late Mr. Spinner. But it was news to most people that he began life as a lithographer and made a fortune in that business before he had anything to do with photography. I remember once seeing a young man who knew the three tall volumes which contain the record of Commodore Perry's Japan expedition to learn that most of the illustrations of that narrative were done by Sarony when he was a lithographer. They are good colored pictures, and many cases have worn continuous shelves in private libraries for the volumes that contain them."

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

## Promotions and Changes and Leaves of Absence Granted.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department as follows:  
Chief Engineer R. Inch, detached from the Concord and ordered to the Boston; Chief Engineer G. R. Ransom, detached from the Boston and ordered to the Concord; Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal, detached from the Norfolk navy yard and ordered to the navy yard at League Island; Lieut. F. S. Swenden, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to a course at the War College and Torpedo School, June 1; John H. Morrison, commissioned assistant paymaster from May 18, 1897; Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Elbridge, promoted to chief engineer from May 9, 1897.

The War Department has issued the following orders:  
Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted First Lieutenant Charles J. Bailey, First Artillery.

Capt. Constantine Chase, Fourth Artillery, is detailed to attend the encampment of the District of Columbia National Guard, at Fort Washington, Md., from the 10th to the 19th of June, 1897. He will proceed at the expiration of the various assignments, and report to Brigadier General Albert Ordway, commanding District of Columbia militia, for this service, and upon its completion, will return to his proper station.

The leave of absence granted Major Almond B. Wells, Second Cavalry, Department of the Platte, is extended three months.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont., to take effect October 15, 1897.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about June 18, 1897, is granted First Lieut. George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, Second Artillery, will proceed to Evansville, Ind., and relieve First Lieut. George P. Landers, Fourth Artillery, of his duties as special recruiting officer for the Light Artillery, not later than June 18, 1897.

Capt. Wilson T. Harts, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and assume the charge of the recruiting station in that city, relieving Second Lieut. Charles Miller, Eleventh Infantry. Capt. Hartz is appointed and announced as an acting assistant quartermaster while on recruiting duty.

## WOOD'S COLLEGE GRADUATES.

## Annual Commencement Exercises at the National Tonight.

The annual commencement exercises of Wood's Commercial College will be held at the New National Theater this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Contrary to the general custom, no tickets will be required for admission. The evening's program is expected to eclipse all previous efforts of this college. Choice musical selections will be rendered by the United States Marine Band. The annual address will be delivered by the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, and the class orators, awarded by the District of Columbia Engineer Commissioner, Capt. Black.

## His Hands Are Full.

## (From the New York Journal.)

In his inaugural address President McKinley made a very flattering mention of Congress, and intimated strongly that he would have to object to having on his hands. Congress has accepted the invitation, and it would be interesting to know just how the President is enjoying himself.

## His Title Is Crowded.

## (From the New York Mail and Express.)

Gen. Iyer is now governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. His title laps over the State at both sides, and the only way he can keep it within the limits of the commonwealth is to skank it on end.

## A Fine Question.

## (From the Omaha World-Herald.)

The financial question, as we understand it, has simmered down to the mere question of whether Tom Reed is entitled to \$350 Congressional salaries in view of the fact that he is the lower house of Congress.

## Woodward &amp; Lothrop

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

## This Wednesday

## OUR

## June Special Sale

—OF—